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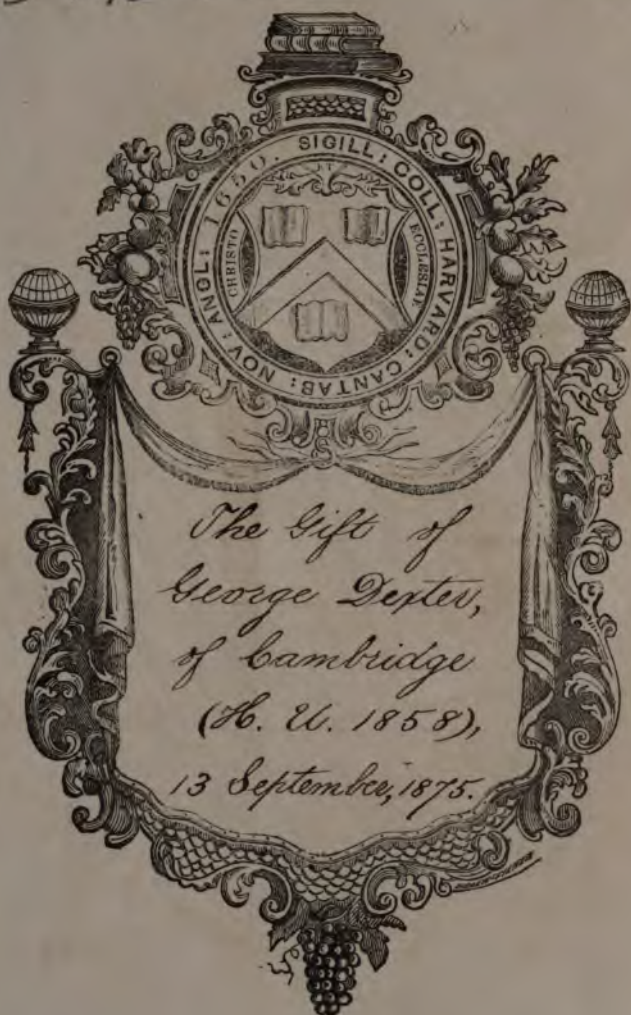
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Scarborough, W. S. 1875.

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THE CINCINNATI
Law Library Association
AN ADDRESS

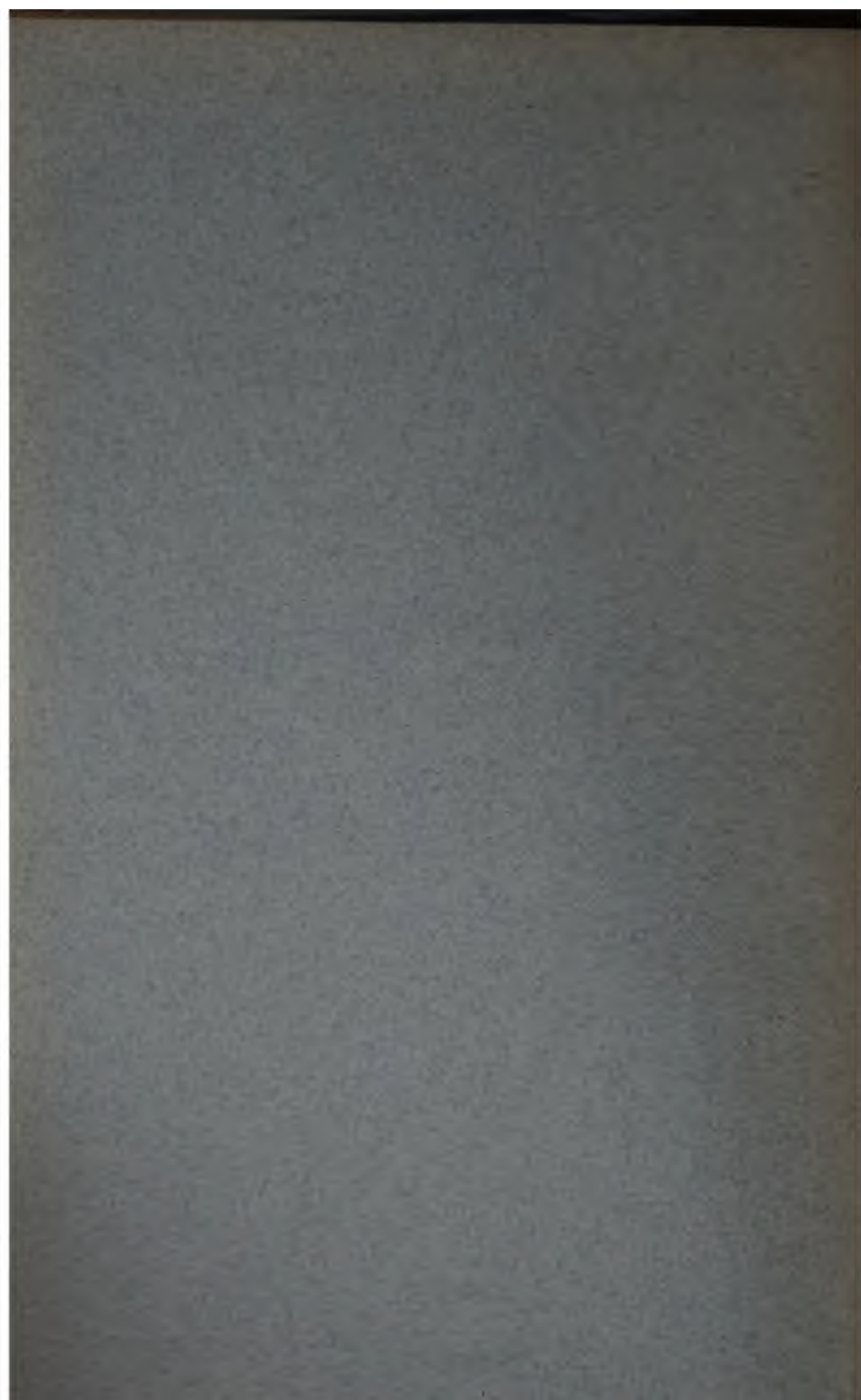
DELIVERED BY

W. S. SCARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875

GIVING AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ASSOCIATION AND
ITS LIBRARY

CINCINNATI
PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION
1875



Q

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Law Library Association

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Q

CINCINNATI
PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION
1875

1875, Sept. 13.
Gift of
George Dextec,
of Cambridge.
(26. U. 1858.)

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati Law Library Association, on June 13, 1874, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That at his earliest convenience W. S. SCARBOROUGH, Esq., be requested to prepare and furnish to the Board a history of the Library's growth and present condition, he having been the Treasurer thereof for more than twenty-two years, and being probably more fully advised in reference to it than any other member.

The history thus requested and contained in the following pages, was read to the Association, on Saturday, June 12, 1875, at a meeting held in Room 2 of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. At its close a resolution of thanks to Mr. Scarborough for the address and requesting the Trustees to print it in pamphlet form was adopted.

At a subsequent meeting of the Trustees at which were present Messrs. King, Hoadly, Jordan, Wright and Hinkle, after a resolution of thanks from his associates to Mr. Scarborough for his interesting and valuable address, and requesting the manuscript for publication, the Clerk was instructed to have it printed in pamphlet form.

THORNTON M. HINKLE, *Clerk*.

Cincinnati, July, 1875.

Cincinnati Law Library Association

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Cincinnati Law Library Association :

I appear before you in answer to a request of my fellow-members of your board of trustees, that I would prepare and read to you an historical statement as to the organization, the early struggles, and subsequent growth and development of this institution. I knew very well when the request was made—but not so well as I do now—the difficulty of the undertaking, and that even with the utmost effort, my work would be imperfect and unsatisfactory. I knew furthermore, that the detail necessary to such a statement, if faithfully given, would not admit of graphic treatment or entertaining discourse. Nevertheless, I felt that the materials for such a statement, so far as they are traditional, should be gathered up and put in some form for preservation, and that I might assume the mere labor required for doing it as well as any one else.

These prefatory remarks may seem to imply that this association is an old one. The fact, however, is quite otherwise. It is not in strict sense even adult, though we may hope that it is old enough to be well over the perils of childhood. Doubtless, most of those who were foremost in starting it have some time since de-

ceased, but some of them happily are with us to this day. All of them, the originators of this library, whether living or dead, acted well for themselves, and most wisely and liberally for us and the future. But they built better than they knew. If they had had any just conception of what this library is yet to become, or even of what it already is, they would have given us some better record of their proceedings.

The need of a law library at the court-house, and a strong desire for it, was long experienced in Hamilton county. As early as 1834 a special charter was obtained from the General Assembly for the incorporation of the "Cincinnati Law Library." Jno. C. Wright, Jno. M. Goodenow, Hy. Starr, Edw. King, Crafts J. Wright, Edw. Woodruff, Jacob W. Piatt, E. D. Mansfield, O. M. Mitchell, Jno. Frazer, Talbot Jones, S. York Atlee, W. H. Harrison, Jr., N. Mc Lean, W. H. Stickney, C. D. Drake, Jas. H. Perkins, M. T. Howe, Jno. G. Worthington, Jas. F. Conover, and Danl. J. Casswell, were the corporators. No organization was had under this charter—and nothing effective was done until 1846.

At that time the city had come to have a population of nearly 100,000, and the bar numbered not less than 125 members. The location of the court-house was then more inconvenient even than it is now. Some few of the law offices were, as at present, in its neighborhood, but the most of them were on Third street, between Sycamore and Walnut streets, while several were to the south of Pearl street, on Main, Columbia, and Front streets. The offices of Storer & Gwynne, and

Charles Fox, were of this number ; the former being on the west side of Main, about half-way from Pearl to Second street, and the latter on the northeast corner of Main and Columbia streets. The office of T. D. Lincoln, afterward Lincoln, Smith & Warnock, was a little to the east, on Columbia street, where it remained until about 1865.

The lawyers of that time, who had their offices near the court-house, were not all great book-men, and no one of them had any considerable library. Necessarily, the books then used in court were carried from day to day to and from the court-house and the down-town offices. "To tote" is an active verb, and generally believed to be not of purely classic origin. The lawyers of that day, as well as the court messengers, came to know its signification in the most practical way. The green satchel was used by every lawyer, and was almost as essential to him as the ear of the court. Nevertheless, it is well remembered that in all sharply contested trials, prominent features were delays while authorities were sent for, and statement and altercation as to cases cited and not produced in court.

The bar at that time was conspicuous for its ability. Judge Burnet, Judge Wright, Nathaniel Wright, and Henry Starr had retired, or were about retiring from active practice. Judge Este had just left the bench of the old Superior Court, and Judge Coffin had become his successor. The late Chief Justice Chase, Judges T. Walker, O. M. Spencer, W. Y. Golshon, and Bellamy Storer, and T. J. Strait, not to mention certain

of their compeers yet living, were then active members of the bar in full practice. Scarcely less brilliant or richly gifted were the younger members of the bar. Some are still with us, among the leaders of to-day; others, as B. B. Fessenden, Jordan A. Pugh, C. L. Telford, A. E. Gwynne, and T. M. Key, are deceased.

In speaking of these men, eulogistic terms from me, if not indecorous, are wholly unnecessary. It is enough for my purpose to say that they thought themselves, and valued the thoughts of others; that they wanted books and knew how to use them—in short, were men to establish and maintain a law library.

But among the more notable members of the bar were two not yet mentioned—Wm. R. Morris and Daniel Van Matre. Visitors to the court-rooms of that day rarely failed, in the morning hour, to find them there, or to be attracted and favorably impressed by their deportment, and marked, though dissimilar peculiarities. Morris was a man of energy and push, of high spirit and great manly beauty. Van Matre was thoroughly genial, singularly quiet and unobtrusive, and guileless as a child. Withal, he was cultured, and unusually exact and painstaking in the fulfillment of his purposes. They were both good lawyers, and alike cherished their profession, and desired to do whatever they could to ennoble it.

In the early fall of 1846 a bar meeting was called in the court-room of the old Superior Court, to see if anything could be done for the beginning of a law library.

The meeting resolved that an effort should be made, and appointed Wm. R. Morris, Daniel Van Matre, W. M. Corry, Alphonso Taft, and George E. Pugh to devise a plan of procedure, and raise, if possible, money for the purpose. Shortly thereafter a paper, which fortunately has been preserved, and should hereafter be kept with zealous care, bearing date September 3, 1846, having for its object the formation of a library association, and the raising of funds for the purpose, was put in circulation for signatures. It was drawn up by Wm. R. Morris, and is in his somewhat dashing handwriting. Before he parted with it, he signed it for himself and for N. B. Rairden, his partner, and Andrew McMicken, who then had a desk in his office. Next follows the autograph signature of Daniel Van Matre.

Judge Caldwell was at the time on the bench of the Common Pleas. It is said that while this paper was in circulation, he had under advisement an important case in which he desired to examine some authorities that had been cited, but were not within his reach. In the heat of the occasion he called on Mr. Pugh, as a member of the library committee, to ascertain what was being done. Upon finding that many more signatures were wanted to the paper, they started out on a general soliciting tour for further subscribers, and rested not until the subscription was completed. It was an effective team. Mr. Pugh doubtless got the names of all those that could reasonably be expected to subscribe, and Judge Caldwell, we may be sure, obtained the others.

11

J. H. Jones,	E. S. Haines,
Benj. B. Fessenden,	Geo. H. Hilton,
Danl. Parkhurst,	A. G. W. Carter,
T. D. Lincoln,	T. G. Mitchell,
Peter Zinn,	Wm. T. Forrest,
Sam. M. Hart,	C. W. Grames,
Adam Hodge,	W. Y. Gholson,
John L. Miner,	Edmund Pendleton,
Stanley Matthews,	John W. Applegate,
Chas. Fox,	Joshua H. Bates,
S. Fales,	B. Storer,
E. P. Norton,	David Quinn,
A. N. Riddle,	John Brough,
A. E. Gwynne,	John B. Moorman,
F. Ball,	J. Frazer,
Th. J. Strait,	Geo. W. Allen,
John Kebler,	E. J. Henry,
J. L. Scott,	J. B. Fenton,
Jas. P. Holcombe,	R. M. Corwine,
C. P. James,	J. T. Crapsey,
William Johnston,	John G. Douglass,
T. Walker,	J. H. Clemmer,
E. Harrington,	E. P. Justice,
E. L. Rice,	Chas. D. Drake,
Jacob Burnet, \$50 (by Dan'l Van	Jas. F. Meline.
Matre, as a donation, and not	<i>September 3, 1849.</i>
subscribed as a member),	Ira D. French.
Edward P. Cranch,	<i>March 3, 1850.</i>
T. C. H. Smith,	Edward Mills.
H. P. Gaines,	<i>September 3, 1850,</i>
Oliver Brown,	M. H. Tilden.
John M. Leavitt,	

There is satisfactory evidence that there were two or more meetings of the subscribers in the fall and winter of 1846 and 1847. The committee appointed by the bar meeting was continued by them, and Mr. Van Matre became its chairman and acting treasurer. At

one of the meetings, held on the 19th of February, 1847, in evidence of the determination and zeal of a portion of the subscribers, an assessment of five dollars per share was levied.

About the 1st of December, 1846, Mr. Van Matre commenced making collections, and before the 5th of June following, had collected one thousand and ninety-three dollars and twenty-seven cents.

In January, 1847, the committee had bought books of Derby, Bradley & Co., who then were the leading law book-sellers of the city, to the amount of fourteen hundred dollars. This purchase was settled for on the 1st of February, 1847, by the payment of seven hundred dollars in cash, and the note, dated January 30, 1847, of Daniel Van Matre, Wm. R. Morris, Wm. M. Corry, Alphonso Taft, and Geo E. Pugh, at six months, for seven hundred and twenty-one dollars. They had also bought Bibb's Reports, of John A. Collins, at ten dollars; Dane's Abridgment, of Rufus King, at twenty-five dollars; Munford's Reports, of Wm. Rankin, Jr., at twenty-five dollars; and five volumes of State Papers on Public Lands, of Jacob T. Crapsey, at fifteen dollars.

Early in February, 1847, a book-case was procured at an expense of ninety-four dollars and fifty cents, and set up for the library at the right of the entrance within the court-room of the Common Pleas Court. It was a huge case, with a capacity to hold several hundred volumes. The court-room was on the

THE CINCINNATI
Law Library Association

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

W. S. SCARBOROUGH

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1875

GIVING AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE ASSOCIATION AND
ITS LIBRARY

CINCINNATI
PUBLISHED BY THE ASSOCIATION
1875

the Superior Court. Charles Anderson, Charles Fox, Edward Woodruff, Alphonso Taft, John Frazer, Andrew McMicken, Eden B. Reeder, Jacob T. Crapsey, Edward P. Cranch, Wm. M. Corry, W. Y. Gholson, Oliver M. Spencer, John Jolliffe, Jordan A. Pugh, Salmon P. Chase, Rufus King, A. E. Gwynne, Thos. G. Mitchell, Adam N. Riddle, Bellamy Storer, Jacob Flynn, Daniel Van Matre, Robert B. Warden, and Henry Roedter—twenty-four members—were present.

Having called A. N. Riddle to the chair, and appointed R. B. Warden, secretary, the meeting elected by ballot five trustees: W. R. Morris, Daniel Van Matre, and O. M. Spencer each with twenty votes, Alphonso Taft with eighteen votes, and Jordan A. Pugh with fifteen votes, and R. B. Warden, secretary, by a *viva voce* unanimous vote. It is reasonably certain from this vote that but twenty-four members were present at any time during the meeting.

The board of trustees was organized by the election of W. R. Morris president, Oliver M. Spencer vice-president, and Daniel Van Matre treasurer.

The association at the time of its organization owed seven hundred and twenty-one dollars, and had less than one hundred and fifty dollars in the treasury. It had, however, the large nominal membership of 102, and all its members excepting Messrs. Larz and Charles Anderson, and Geo. E. Pugh, were indebted to it in different sums due, or shortly to become due.

Twenty of the members still owed the first installment for stock, or	\$200
Eighty-eight had not paid the assessment of February 19, 1847, and owed thereon.....	440
Eighty-seven had not paid the second installment (which probably was then due).....	435
	\$1,075
Making	\$1,020
On the 2d and 3d installments, amounting to.....	40
There had been paid.....	980
Leaving to become due and payable.....	\$2,055
Making an aggregate of the indebtedness of members due and to become due.....	

Such was the beginning of our association and library. It was sufficiently auspicious to sustain the hopes and endeavors of its special friends; but it is apparent that the members generally had not much heart or zeal in the enterprise. It is certainly a little remarkable that so many were in default in their payments, and that at the meeting for organization, out of 102 subscribers, 78 were absent. If such absence was not giving the whole matter the cold shoulder, it was, at least, not putting the shoulder to the wheel.

Period from June 5, 1847, to June 5, 1852.

From June 5, 1847, to June 7, 1851, there is no record of any meeting either of the stockholders or of the board of trustees. There is, however, upon the last page of the constitution, as printed in 1851, evidence that a meeting of stockholders was held on the 4th of June, 1849, at which an assessment was levied of ten dollars per share, and the price of shares raised

to forty dollars, which was equivalent to the original price and the assessments of 1847 and 1849.

By tradition, however, we know that in each of these years, the annual meeting was regularly held, and that the five trustees and clerk of 1847 were re-elected from year to year, with the exception that in the years 1849 and 1850, Judge Walker was elected in the place of Jordan A. Pugh, who, some time in 1848, had removed to New Orleans, where he died shortly after, much lamented by his brethren here. There is also satisfactory evidence that the board in each of these years, was organized by the appointment of W. R. Morris president, O. M. Spencer vice-president, and Daniel Van Matre treasurer.

Bernard Bradley, who had, as already stated, been appointed librarian on the 8th of February, 1847, was reappointed and continued in that position until the 13th of November, 1848. A. A. Pruden immediately succeeded him, and held the office until the burning of the court-house in the summer of 1849. In the fall following, and so soon as a place could be had and put in readiness for the library, Joseph McDougall became the librarian, and held the office for a year. On the 1st of December, 1850, John Bradley was appointed to succeed him.

At the annual meeting on the 7th of June, 1851, there were present A. E. Gwynne, W. R. Morris, Daniel Van Matre, W. M. Corry, C. P. James, T. M. Key, G. H. Pendleton, R. M. Corwine, E. Woodruff, W. Y. Gholson, R. King, W. S. Scarborough, I. D.

French, T. J. Strait, M. H. Tilden, J. Burnet, Jr., T. D. Lincoln, L. M. Gwynne, A. R. Dutton, N. B. Rairden, T. G. Mitchell, Peter Zinn, and George E. Pugh—twenty-three members; of whom nine are deceased, and five others are not now members. A. E. Gwynne, Jacob Burnet, Jr., Rufus King, Thomas G. Mitchell, and George E. Pugh were elected trustees, and Peter Zinn clerk.

The board organized by the election of A. E. Gwynne as president, Rufus King as vice-president, and George E. Pugh as treasurer. For the last-named office, no better man, if he had had time for the discharge of its duties, could have been selected. He had been an earnest friend of the library from the beginning, and doubtless would have been elected a member of the first board of trustees had he not been then in camp preparatory to his taking part in the Mexican war. His election as treasurer, however, in 1851, was not a good one. It can be safely stated that no man is capable of being the treasurer of this association, provided he is relied upon to collect the assessments, and Attorney-General of the State of Ohio at the same time. Mr. Pugh knew this quite well, and very reluctantly accepted the appointment. Late in the year he resigned it, when Jacob Burnet, Jr. (now Judge Burnet), was appointed in his place, but so late in the year that the collections in consequence were imperfectly made.

From the reports of Mr. Van Matre and other papers that appear by chance merely to have been preserved, the receipts, disbursements, and membership of

the association, prior to June 5, 1852, can be stated with sufficient accuracy, as we have seen :

To June 5, 1847, the receipts were.....	\$1,093 27
And the disbursements for books.....	775 00
Current expenses.....	172 00

Receipts.

	Membership.	Law school.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
For year ending June 3, 1848	\$1,150 37	.....	.....	\$1,150 37
For year ending June 2, 1849.....	336 00	.....	.....	336 00
For year ending June 10, 1850	650 00	.....	290 00	940 00
Extended to August 10 }				
For year ending June 7, 1851.....	185 00	100 00	.....	285 00
For year ending June 5, 1852.....	320 00	100 00	.....	420 00

Disbursements.

	Books.	Current expenses.	Total.
For year ending June 3, 1848	\$1,607 96	\$104 98	\$1,712 94
For year ending June 2, 1849.....	.....	81 37	81 37
For year ending June 10, } 1850	539 13	240 55	779 68
Extended to August 10 }			
For year ending June 7, 1851.....	140 26	143 54	283 80
For year ending June 5, 1852.....	208 84	112 83	321 67

Credit balance..... \$98 18

From these figures it will readily be seen that the amount collected from members down to June 5, 1852, was..... \$3,734 64
And from other sources..... 490 00

Making..... \$4,224 64

While the amount paid for books was..... \$3,271 19
And for current expenses..... 855 27

4,126 46

Leaving a balance in the treasury, as above, of..... \$98 18

In the early summer of 1849 the old court-house was burned down. The books of the library owing, in good part, to the exertions of Bernard Bradley, who some time before had been our first librarian, and of others whom he called to his aid, were saved with the loss of a few volumes, and without any considerable injury. All its furniture was destroyed. The association, at the time of the fire, held a policy of the Columbus Insurance Company, and recovered August 6, 1849, for loss on book-cases \$100, and April 11, 1850, for damage and loss of books, which there seems to have been some little difficulty in adjusting, \$190.

After the fire, the library followed the courts to the four-story brick building of Mr. James Wilson, now in part occupied by Wilson, Eggleston & Co., on the north side of Court street, next west of St. Clair alley. Some, or all, of the county offices were on the second floor, and the court-rooms of the Supreme Court, the Court of Common Pleas, and the Superior and Commercial Courts, four rooms in all, were on the third floor, and remained there until the Court of Common Pleas was reorganized in 1852. To provide the rooms required for the new Common Pleas, and to have them contiguous, rooms were got for the Superior and Commercial Courts on the second floor of the building next east, on Court street. The two buildings were connected upon the second floor by a bridge across the alley.

It is not to my purpose specially to describe those buildings or to chronicle the many rich things that were done and said there. No one of the bar at that time

could wish a more felicitous subject. But it was an "evil place, . . . no place of seeds, or of figs, or of vines, or of pomegranates."

The library was assigned, from the first, a small room, large enough, however, for its purpose, upon the third floor, near Canal street, and lighted from the alley, where it remained until some time after the close of the period under consideration.

At the close of this period the library contained :

	Vols.
American (Federal) Reports.....	83
American (State) Reports.....	547
English Law, Equity, Ecclesiastical, and Admiralty Reports.....	238
Digests.....	51
Statutes.....	59
Text-books, etc.....	102
<hr/>	
In all.....	1,080

A few of these books, but what number it is impossible to ascertain, had been loaned to the library. Some of them have since been paid for; for others, if any still remain, no claim is likely to be made. About one-half of the text-books had probably been donated, and were of little or no value. The remainder of the books had been well selected for the beginnings of a library of small means for court use. The 547 volumes of State Court reports were nearly all from the New England States, and from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Ohio. The seven volumes of Blackford were of the number, besides which but two other volumes of Indiana reports had then been published. Of

the reports of Maryland, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Tennessee, each State then having published over thirty volumes, there were in all but seventeen volumes in the library. The reports, so far as any had been published, of the other States were still more sparingly represented. About one-half of the 238 volumes of English reports were the condensed American reprints—60 volumes of Johnson's edition of the "English Common Law Reports" being the most conspicuous. They were undoubtedly the books to be bought for the library at that time; nevertheless they were a fraud upon the profession, both as to their make-up and proof-reading, for which the distinguished house which published them has never made any sufficient atonement. They are still upon our shelves, and good enough for *Nisi Prius* practice; but so far as we have the original editions of the reports contained in these and in other American reprints, and we now have nearly all, any lawyer who, in a printed brief, cites cases from the reprints, and, I may add, from the "English Law and Equity Reports," ought to be disbarred.

MEMBERSHIP.

We have already seen that there were one hundred and two subscribers for stock originally, and three in the years 1849 and 1850. In 1851, R. S. Holt and Geo. Hoadly took shares, making the whole number of subscribers for stock prior to June, 1852, one hundred and seven. As three assessments, amounting to \$25 per

share, had been levied before that time, each original stockholder, not in default, had then paid the sum of \$50. This had been done by Charles Anderson, Larz Anderson, George W. Allen, Flamen Ball, Jacob Burnet, Jr., Charles Fox, W. Y. Gholson, A. E. Gwynne, E. J. Henry, Adam Hodge, John Kebler, R. King, T. D. Lincoln, J. L. Miner, W. R. Morris, T. G. Mitchell, J. B. Moorman, E. P. Norton, G. H. Pendleton, J. W. Piatt, E. B. Reeder, A. N. Riddle, B. Storer, A. Taft, M. H. Tilden, D. Van Matre, E. Woodruff, T. Walker, and Peter Zinn; and also on the shares of John Frazer, J. A. Collins, and J. H. Bates, assigned respectively to Thomas Henderson, P. Mallon, and W. S. Scarborough; George Hoadly had paid in full, and R. S. Holt so far as the installments on his share of stock had become due—making the whole number of members whose dues were paid up but thirty-four.

J. W. Applegate, T. Bassford, C. S. Bryant, Oliver Brown, S. P. Chase, J. H. Clemmer, I. D. French, S. Fales, T. J. Gallagher, W. S. Groesbeck, L. M. Gwynne, E. Harrington, C. P. James, J. H. Jones, John Jolliffe, J. F. Meline, E. Pendleton, G. E. Pugh, N. B. Rairden, E. C. Roll, T. J. Strait; and the assigned shares of H. H. Goodman to F. Colton; E. P. Cranch to J. B. Eaton; J. A. Pugh, first to Jos. McDougall, and by him to W. A. Glancy; J. P. Holcombe to J. G. Gibbons; D. Parkhurst to R. D. Handy; Charles Drake to T. B. Holcombe; E. S. Haines to W. H. Lytle; William Greene to John A. Matson;

J. L. Scott to A. L. Sullivan; Talbot Jones to T. C. Ware; John Brough to M. T. Williamson; and Henry Roedter to J. B. Stallo—in all, thirty-four—had each paid \$40.

Edward Mills had paid \$35.

A. G. W. Carter, M. Comstock, E. P. Justice, S. Matthews, A. McMicken, C. L. Telford, David Quinn, R. B. Warden, and Samuel M. Hart—in all, nine—had each paid \$30.

W. M. Corry, R. M. Corwine, John G. Douglass, T. M. Key, W. P. Mellen, N. G. Pendleton, William Rankin, J. Riley, and T. C. H. Smith, and the share of J. B. Fenton assigned to Wm. McCormick—in all, ten—had each paid \$25.

Of the remaining twenty-one, two had paid \$20 each; one had paid \$15; eleven had paid \$10 each; one had paid \$8.27, and six had paid nothing.

These recitals disclose facts which should not escape our attention. Though some of them were grievous at the time of their occurrence, they may, possibly, by the lesson they afford, prove of profit in the future.

Of the original one hundred and two subscribers, ninety-eight paid the first assessment, and sixty-six the second; while but thirty-five had paid the third assessment at the close of a full year after it was levied. During this period of five years there were but five new members by subscription, while there were twenty-five at least by the purchase of outstanding shares. Though the assignment of shares, as to either of the parties, is an act in no way subject to criticism, yet the interests

of the association demand that such assignments should be infrequent. It is quite probable that, in the years of which we are speaking, the price of shares was too high. The library was small, and its usefulness was by no means great in the preparation of causes or in the study of difficult questions of law. It was a great convenience in the trial of causes in court, and not much more.

The price of shares from 1849 to 1851 was at \$40. At the annual meeting in 1851, so soon as an assessment of \$10 had been levied, by which the price of new shares was increased to \$50, Mr. Van Matre moved that it be reduced to \$25, "payable according to the terms of the original subscription with an addition of the current year's assessment." This met with much opposition, and, together with a motion from Mr. Morris that the use of the library for one year be extended to any person, other than a stockholder, for \$10, was referred to Messrs. Morris, Gholson, and Scarborough, for their consideration and report to an adjourned meeting, which was held on the 16th of June following.

The report of the committee, as then made, was adopted, thereby fixing the price of shares at twenty-five dollars, and all assessments after the first of June, 1851; giving the use of the library to lawyers not three years in practice, on paying annually in advance the sum of ten dollars; and a perpetual membership, without further charge or assessment, to any member who should pay into the treasury at any

time thereafter the sum of sixty dollars in addition to forty dollars previously paid.

This reduction did not seem to have the desired effect. There were, as already stated, but two new subscribers for stock during the year. Members generally were not satisfied with the change. Some thought that the reduction was insufficient, and that new shares should have been relieved from the assessment of 1851. The more common opinion, however, was that the reduction was too great, and that it encouraged non-payment on the part of badly delinquent stockholders. It was obvious that, under this change of the rule, shares owing \$35 and upward were worthless, and had practically lapsed. After the assessment of 1851, W. E. Bradbury, Alexander Paddack (assignee of W. B. Caldwell's share), C. F. Dempsey, A. R. Dutton, Jacob Flinn, B. B. Fessenden, W. T. Forrest, H. P. Gaines, C. W. Grames, George H. Hilton, William Johnston, E. Kenna, John M. Leavitt, P. McGroarty, E. L. Rice, R. W. Russell, O. M. Spencer, R. H. Stone—eighteen in all—severally owed \$40, or more, and their shares had practically lapsed.

There remained, therefore, on the 5th of June, 1852, eighty-nine persons having a share paid up, or an interest in a share.

Such was the condition of the association at the end of five years from the time of its organization.

The membership lacked coherence and growth. If not declining, and somewhat rapidly, it was at a stand-still.

But the library, on the other hand, though small in fact, was large for its years, and for its purpose was a good one. The getting together of 1,080 volumes as a beginning—at the time and under the circumstances in which they were collected—was most creditable to all connected with it. It was an achievement for the institution, as I think, far greater than any that, in the same length of time, has since been wrought.

Thus far the main purpose of this paper has been to gather up the facts, for the most part not of record and likely to be lost, as to the organization and early history of this association. Ere long I trust they will be used by some fitting hand and put in better form for preservation.

The further and remaining purpose of the paper is to present, with whatever brevity is possible, a statement of the growth and conduct of the association from 1852 to the present time, that we may be assisted in seeing what there has been, whether of right or wrong doing, of success or failure, by which we may profit in the future.

At the annual meeting of June 5, 1852, a board of five trustees and a clerk were elected. So, also, at the annual meeting on the first Saturday of June, of each subsequent year. The officers of the association, from June 5, 1852, to the present have been as follows:

I. TRUSTEES.

T. J. Gallagher and A. S. Sullivan, from June 5, 1852, to June 4, 1853.

Rufus King, George Hoadly, and W. S. Scarborough, from June 5, 1852, to the present time.

A. E. Gwynne, from June 4, 1853, to June 2, 1855.

M. H. Tilden, from June 4, 1853, to June 6, 1857.

E. A. Ferguson, from June 2, 1855, to June 1, 1872.

M. E. Curwen, from June 6, 1857, to June 7, 1862.

D. T. Wright, from June 7, 1862, to the present time.

I. M. Jordan, from June 1, 1872, to the present time.

II. CLERKS.

Edward Mills, from June 5, 1852, to June 7, 1862.

L. E. Mills, from June 7, 1862, to June 3, 1865.

A. T. Goshorn, from June 3, 1865, to June 1, 1872.

Thornton M. Hinkle, from June 1, 1872, to the present time.

III. OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE TRUSTEES.

George Hoadly was president, and Rufus King vice-president, from June 5, 1852, to June 4, 1853.

A. E. Gwynne was president, and Rufus King vice-president, from June 4, 1853, to June 2, 1855.

Rufus King was president, and M. H. Tilden vice-president, from June 2, 1855, to June 6, 1857.

Rufus King was president, and George Hoadly vice-president, from June 6, 1857, to June 7, 1862.

Rufus King was president, and E. A. Ferguson vice-president, from June 7, 1862, to June 3, 1865.

Rufus King was president, and George Hoadly vice-president, from June 3, 1865, and have so continued to the present time.

W. S. Scarborough has been treasurer from June 5, 1852, to the present time.

John Bradley was re-appointed librarian in 1852, and from year to year until his death, in the fall of 1861.

His selection and appointment by the trustees in 1850 was a wise act, for which they deserve to be gratefully remembered. He was an obliging, faithful officer, and knew and discharged his duties thoroughly. His early education had been limited, but he was a great reader, with a taste for books, and had, for one in his circumstances, a good, well-selected private library. It is not remembered whether he sought admission to the bar, but he was a far better lawyer than some who had been for years in the practice.*

Soon after the death of Mr. Bradley, and in the month of November, 1861, M. W. Myers was appointed his successor. N. B. Bradley, son of the late librarian, was made his assistant, and held that position for two years and a half.

Mr. Myers has been our librarian, with an intermission of a few months in 1871-2, from the time of his first appointment to the present time. The good condition and orderly arrangement of our books, our slight losses of books, the decorum and scrupulous neatness, and the extension and constant improvement of our rooms, have been largely owing to his intelligent, watchful, and conscientious care of our interests.

After the election of officers at the annual meeting of June 5, 1852, the association, then being some little in debt, and having recently added but few books to the library, instructed the trustees forthwith to make all collections possible, and to report in detail as to the

* The records, examined since the delivery of this address, show that Mr. Bradley was admitted.

affairs of the association to an adjourned meeting, to be held on the 10th of July following. The old question, as to the terms of membership, was again presented, and seemed to be uppermost in the minds of the members. After much discussion it was referred to W. Y. Gholson, W. S. Scarborough, and Rufus King, to report thereon to the adjourned meeting. Their report was received at that meeting, and with some modifications adopted, as follows :

1. "Each person who is or may become a life member shall be entitled to one share of stock, transferable as in other cases, and shall have the right, while the owner of such stock, to the use of the library free from all charge or assessment.

"2. Any person may become a life member on paying such sum as, in addition to any previous payments made by him, will amount to one hundred dollars ; provided, that the amount which shall be paid in addition to the payments before made and assessments due, shall not be less than fifty dollars.

"3. Any person who has not been a member of the Hamilton county bar for three years, may have the right to use the library by paying per annum the current annual assessment ; provided however, that if in any year no assessment should be made, the sum to be paid shall be five dollars.

"4. New shares may be obtained on or before the first Saturday in June, 1855, for forty dollars, and after that time for fifty dollars, payable in such installments as the board of trustees for the time being may direct.

“5. The board of trustees may from time to time permit the use of said library to other persons not provided for as above, on such terms as shall be deemed proper by the board. This provision, however, shall not in any case be extended to any lawyer who shall at the time have been in practice in the county for more than three years.

“6. If any installment or installments, assessment or assessments, shall remain unpaid for six months after the same shall have become due and payable, the stock and membership so delinquent, shall be forfeited on demand, where the stockholder resides in Hamilton county, and in other cases by notice posted up one month in the library room, and on failure to pay the amount due—the demand to be made or notice as aforesaid to be given at any time after the expiration of the said six months. And said share shall be sold by the treasurer at the library room, after ten days’ notice, posted in said room, for the payment of the amount due thereon. If the amount due shall not be bid by any person, the treasurer shall bid the amount for the association, and such share shall thereafter be held as the property of the association; provided, that the same may be redeemed by the payment of the full amount due within three months after sale.”

The third and fourth of these resolutions did not by any means satisfy all the members. Several attempts were made to change them, but, without alteration, they are still in force, and for some years there has been apparently no general wish to disturb them. Several mo-

tions, with this intent, have by a decided vote been either voted down or laid upon the table. This unanimity, however, probably has reference to the present rather than the past, and is owing, not so much to a change of views as to what was the true policy in 1852, as to the subsequent growth of the library. Doubtless, fifty dollars for a share *now* is far less, estimated by what it secures, than twenty-five dollars was then. Lawyers at that time, if in full practice, had to have in their libraries something more than the mere hand-books of the profession, a few digests, and the Ohio Reports. All the leading lawyers *did* have considerable libraries, and had and kept up many of the more important series of reports, and they probably found that their own libraries, with reference to the kind of business they more particularly sought, were better than our library of that time. Therefore, they could get along without it. Some did. Even so prominent a lawyer as Mr. Worthington did not become a member until 1867.

With these facts in mind we can form some conception of the difficulties which the founders of the institution encountered and gradually overcame, and can not fail to recognize that their labors were largely, in intent even, not for their own benefit, but for ours.

The price of life memberships, named in the second of these resolutions, was purposely put very low. The whole scheme of life membership was a draft, so to speak, upon the future to meet present necessities. The association was in debt for books already pur-

chased ; and the call from the court-rooms from day to day for more books was imperative. It was, however, a doubtful expedient, justified no doubt by the emergency and the results, but altogether of a temporary character. At the annual meeting on the 4th of June, 1864, it was resolved, upon the motion of Stanley Matthews, "That the existing by-law regulating the form of certificates of life membership be amended so that hereafter the sum to be paid therefor, at any given time, shall be the amount of the original stock, together with all subsequent assessments made thereon to that period, and the additional sum of one hundred dollars,—all payments of original stock and assessments to be credited thereon." Since then there has been no addition to the life memberships, and probably there will be none in the future.

The new trustees recognized that their predecessors had, with much time and labor, set on foot an important enterprise, and that it ought to be carried forward until it should become worthy of its founders. More than all, they had been instructed by their constituents to make at once all collections possible. They determined to do so. The *first* thing, however, which they did, was to pay a balance of \$167 to H. W. Derby & Co. on a bill which had been for some time due, and the *second*, to commence buying books. By the time of the adjourned meeting on the 10th of July, they had added to the library two hundred and eighteen volumes, and had collected \$1,243.

The board, not only for 1852, but for many years

thereafter, worked in the most perfect harmony. Their policy was not so much to legislate or rely upon devices as it was *to work*. There were two things, almost too simple to be stated, that they kept in mind:

1. That accessions to the library will insure an increase in the membership and the payment of members' dues;
- and 2. That an increase in the membership, and the collection of dues of members, will insure accessions to the library.

They solicited as actively as they could for new members, that they might be enabled to get new books; and they got new books, often far beyond their means, and, for the time being, with their individual money, that they might the more certainly and rapidly secure new members. This way of putting it may be slightly aphoristic, but for a law library it is believed to be a good code of procedure.

The receipts and disbursements from June 5, 1852, to June 2, 1866, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Year.	Life Members.	New Members.	Assessments.	Non-Mem. for use.	Law School.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
1852.....	\$550.00	\$340.00	\$735.00	\$5.00	\$50.00		\$1,680.00
1853.....	115.00	355.00	620.01	25.00	93.00		1,208.00
1854.....		320.00	390.00	29.80	83.00		822.80
1855.....	50.00	510.00	661.00	35.00	94.00	\$10.52	1,390.52
1856.....	100.00	301.66	821.66	40.00	178.00	10.00	1,451.32
1857.....		258.33	770.00	30.00	161.00		1,219.33
1858.....	50.00	175.00	790.00	40.00	216.00		1,211.00
1859.....		300.00	590.00	70.00	195.00		1,155.00
1860.....	60.00	10.00	570.00	60.00	195.00		895.00
1861.....		350.00	385.00	35.00	70.00		840.00
1862.....		225.00	675.00	50.00	48.00		998.00
1863.....	200.00	240.00	585.50	20.00	69.00		1,114.50
1864.....		770.00	750.00	30.00	111.00		1,661.00
1865.....		550.00	835.00	40.00	169.00		1,584.00
TOTALS.....	\$1,125.00	\$4,704.99	\$9,118.16	\$509.80	\$1,722.00	\$20.52	\$17,200.47
Av. per year about		\$336.00	\$651.00	\$36.43	\$123.00		\$1,228.00

DISBURSMENTS.

Year.	Current Expenses.	Books.	Totals.
1852.....	\$234.68	\$1,469.48	\$1,704.16
1853.....	168.25	923.24	1,091.49
1854.....	227.58	615.85	843.43
1855.....	383.35	1,783.10	2,166.45
1856.....	290.25	734.38	1,024.63
1857.....	334.50	642.93	977.43
1858.....	343.75	746.81	1,090.56
1859.....	331.55	981.67	1,313.22
1860.....	321.05	634.30	955.35
1861.....	358.60	448.46	807.06
1862.....	242.58	1,079.09	1,321.67
1863.....	383.75	388.64	772.39
1864.....	315.25	1,402.35	1,717.60
1865.....	435.00	1,048.75	1,483.75
TOTALS.....	\$4,370.14	\$12,899.05	\$17,269.19
Average per year about.....	\$312.00	\$921.00	

This table has been prepared with no economy of time, and is believed to be accurate. It is sufficiently so at any rate for all practical purposes.

It will be observed that the receipts from new subscribers during these fourteen years amounted to more than one-half the sum derived from assessments. Obviously, from these figures, new subscriptions are a very important source of income. It is one, however, that will fail almost entirely, unless it receives the most watchful attention. Without this, nearly all new memberships would be acquired by the purchase of outstanding shares; sometimes, and more frequently perhaps, from those that might otherwise allow their shares to lapse, but often from others who will keep their dues paid up so long as they remain members. This has been learned by experience, and can be relied upon.

The column of current expenses includes all moneys paid out for whatever purpose excepting for books,

freight and express charges on books, and bills for repairing and binding books—even the cost of insurance goes into this column.

During the fourteen years covered by the table, the average yearly current expenses were \$312. They could not have been less; and it would be difficult to explain to the satisfaction of everybody why they were not very much more. Our efficient librarians have in this connection rendered the association *unspeakable* service.

The expenses during the last few years, owing to the extension and improvement of the library rooms, have been considerably increased. Yet the outlays of these years, and I can safely appeal to any of the members, have been very productive, and cautiously and prudently made. There may be such law library rooms elsewhere in the country—I have seen most of them—but I know of none in any respect equal to our own.

As all improvements contemplated, with a single exception, are well nigh completed, it is believed, and it is to be hoped, that the current expenses may hereafter be kept to about one-third of our income.

You will pardon me, I trust, if I emphasize the two particulars to which I have just alluded: 1. The securing of the largest accession possible, in each year, of new members by subscription. The assessments, if the rule of the library, excluding members who are in default in the payment of their dues from its use, is properly enforced, will take good care of themselves. 2. The keeping of the expenses, aside from the pur-

chase of books, at the extreme minimum. These two particulars I believe to be *vital* to the success and growth of the library.

In the winding and intricate streets of Venice, it is said that everywhere in the gray pavement there are two lines of white marble, which, if followed, will lead one directly to the Rialto. So, I believe, an observance of the two particulars mentioned, will assuredly conduct this association in a plain path to the highest attainable success.

The additions to the membership and changes in it, from June 5, 1852, to June 3, 1865, were as follows, viz :

I.

LIFE MEMBERS.

1852.—Flamen Ball, Timothy Walker, A. Taft, James T. Worthington (new share), W. Y. Gholson, M. H. Tilden, T. D. Lincoln, Charles Anderson, Geo. H. Pendleton.

1853.—Thos. J. Strait, G. B. Hollister.

1855.—M. E. Curwen.

1856.—E. F. Strait, A. F. Perry.

1858.—Geo. H. Hilton.

1860.—J. P. Jackson.

1863.—Jacob Wolf, Anthony Shonter, Samuel Caldwell.

Total, 19.

II.

NEW MEMBERS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

1852.—R. B. Hayes, A. E. Thompson, C. D. Coffin, Wm. Johnston, M. W. Oliver, D. T. Wright, John W. Herron, Caleb B. Smith, James Birney, G. B. Hollister, Henry Snow,

Stanley Matthews, John L. Scott, Daniel Parkhurst. Total, 14.

1853.—Geo. H. Ketchum, P. T. Williams, J. H. Bates, E. Newton, S. J. Thompson, M. F. Force, D. Emerson, N. Headington, J. J. Dennis, Alex. Paddock, J. W. Caldwell, J. B. Warren. Total, 12.

1854.—James Saffin, J. B. Leake, W. Van Hamm, W. B. Probasco, R. W. Carroll, Charles Grant, Alex. Long, W. B. Caldwell, C. C. Murdock. Total, 9.

1855.—A. Brower, H. C. Lord, Jos. Abraham, W. M. Dickson, E. D. Dodd, Jas. Warnock, F. Smith, G. H. Hilton, M. B. Hagans, S. J. Broadwell, W. L. Spooner. Total, 11.

1856.—John A. Corwine, R. B. Warden, James Parker, J. H. Handy, O. M. Spencer, E. F. Strait, A. F. Perry. Total, 7.

1857.—W. C. McDowell, W. T. Forrest, G. R. Sage, Stephen Clark, C. W. Woolley. Total, 5.

1858.—Joseph E. Egley, B. Horton, John S. Baker, Durbin Ward. Total, 4.

1859.—P. J. Sullivan, J. M. Gitchell, C. B. Collier, E. W. Kittredge, Thomas Powell, W. S. Burrows, T. A. Nesmith. Total, 7.

1860.—None.

1861.—A. B. Huston, W. L. Avery, Lewis E. Mills, Jacob Wolf, Wm. Stanton, A. J. Pruden, A. T. Goshorn. Total, 7.

1862.—W. M. Ramsey, E. M. Johnson, H. C. Whitman, Daniel Potter, S. S. Fisher, T. A. Logan. Total, 6.

1863.—T. A. O'Connor, E. T. Brown, J. G. Getzendanner, L. Walker, I. M. Jordan, Anthony Shonter, Samuel Caldwell. Total, 7.

1864.—Henry Snow, Joseph E. Egley, Samuel R. Matthews, M. Sayler, L. D. Champlin, W. B. Caldwell, W. J. Coppock, W. A. Kerr, A. J. Cunningham, T. W. Bartley, T. B. Paxton, James R. Challen, Wm. Tilden, W. E. Jones, A. P. Ward. Total, 15.

1865.—E. F. Noyes, James Saffin, E. Porter, George R. Sage, Henry Haacke, J. W. Okey, A. T. Cowen, C. W. Moulton, George M. Lee, Job E. Stevenson, John Johnston. Total, 9.
Total, 115.

Of these, the following had been original subscribers and had assigned their shares, viz :

Stanley Matthews, Daniel Parkhurst, John L. Scott, J. H. Bates, and W. B. Caldwell.

And the following had previously been subscribers, and had suffered their rights to lapse or be forfeited, viz :

W. Johnston, Alex. Paddack, R. B. Warden, J. H. Handy, O. M. Spencer, W. T. Forrest, Henry Snow, Joseph E. Egley, W. B. Caldwell, George R. Sage, James Saffin.

The new memberships, by assignment, were as follows :

1852.—I. C. Collins, from Stanley Matthews; W. M. Bateman, from M. T. Williamson (John Brough's share); Alex. Todd, from John A. Matson (Wm. Greene's share); Job Pugh, from E. Harrington's administrator.

1853.—Henry Gaines, from W. A. Glancy (J. A. Pugh's share.

1854.—M. E. Curwen, from W. R. Morris; W. K. Rogers, from R. S. Holt.

1855.—J. P. Jackson, from A. E. Gwynne's executor; W. H. Pugh, from S. Fales' administrator.

1856.—None.

1857.—Abner L. Andrews, from J. B. Leake; Donn Piatt, from J. W. Piatt's administrator; Lewis French, from Henry Gaines (J. A. Pugh's share); Clinton Kirby, from James Birney; W. H. Lathrop, from W. H. Hopkins (G. W. Allen's share); Chas. Loomis, from A. S. Sullivan (J. L. Scott's share).

- 1858.—Robert McCook, from J. B. Moorman's administrator.
 1859.—Robert A. Johnston, from W. C. McDowell; S. T. Crawford, from E. Pendleton.
 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863.—None.
 1864.—Henry Van Matre, from Daniel Van Matre's executor; J. F. Baldwin, from W. B. Probasco's administrator.
 1865.—C. Von Seggern, from E. D. Dodd's administrators.
 Total, 21.

And making, in the fourteen years, and with an increased membership, four less than the number of assignments in the first five years of the association.

In this period the number of shares that lapsed, or were forfeited, was fifty-six. The shares of R. B. Hayes and W. H. Lytle, though not forfeited, were practically surrendered in 1865.

To these fifty-eight shares may be added those of several deceased members, whose legal representatives have virtually relinquished them, as follows:

C. L. Telford, A. McMicken, M. Comstock, George H. Ketchum, W. H. Lathrop, Robert McCook, and E. C. Rollmaking, in all, sixty-five forfeited or surrendered shares.

From what has been stated the following summary is readily deduced:

Members whose dues were paid up, June 5, 1852.....	35
Members indebted, June 5, 1852.....	54
New members from June 5, 1852, to June 2, 1866.....	115
	<hr/>
Making.....	204
Deduct forfeited and surrendered shares.....	65
	<hr/>
And we have the total membership June 2, 1866.....	139
Deduct life members.....	19
	<hr/>
Leaving total contributing members.....	120

Of the forfeitures above enumerated, four were of second shares; twelve of shares but in part paid for; seven of persons who quit the profession; still more, and the larger number, of persons who had removed from the city.

These are curious facts, doubtless more marked during the war of the rebellion than before or since. They show that lawyers can change their minds, and an endless procession into and out from the bar of Hamilton county and the membership of this association. They also show, which is to my point, that there might be a considerable trade in the shares of members should the association be in the least inactive in soliciting for new members.

We have seen that on the 5th of June, 1852, thirty-five members had paid their dues. On the 6th of June, 1857, or five years thereafter, the number was seventy-seven; on the 2d of June, 1863, seventy-five; and on the 2d of June, 1866, eighty-two.

During the last nine years the membership has been constantly increasing. On the 6th of June, 1874, the number that had paid up their dues, and were entitled to the use of the library, had reached one hundred and sixty-five.

Annexed is a list of all persons who have at any time been members. It shows the following facts:

Number of shares subscribed for.....	335
Number of persons by whom at different times held.....	404
Number of assignments.....	69
Number of forfeitures.....	101

Number of shares belonging to legal representatives of deceased members, and that may be treated as practically surrendered to the association, say.....	20
Number of subscribers prior to the organization, or original subscribers.....	102
Number of original subscribers who still retain their shares (only).....	15
Number of original subscribers who are now members.....	21
Number of original subscribers who have assigned their shares.....	33
Number of original subscribers who have forfeited their shares.....	47
Number of original subscribers, now deceased, whose shares are held by their legal representatives.....	7

In the fall of 1852, the trustees, having made, during the preceding summer, handsome additions to the library, prepared a catalogue and had it printed. It was not a pretentious volume; in fact, it was scarcely more than a finding list. I have a copy, the only one I know of—there may be many more—which I will place in the archives of the association. The summary, at its close, is as follows:

NUMBER OF VOLUMES IN THE LIBRARY.

American State Reports.....	700
American Federal Reports.....	93
English Law Reports.....	220
English Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Reports.....	8
English Equity Reports.....	85
Digests.....	55
Statutes.....	111
Treatises.....	108

1,380

Though the library was small, the catalogue was much needed. The members generally at that time knew

little of such law-books as were not to be found in the better private law libraries of the West, and they were not familiar with abbreviations of reports they had not seen. I doubt not there were some good lawyers then at our bar, who, were cases cited, for example, in 1 Cl. & Fin., were not quite sure whether Cl. & Fin. Reports were English, Irish, or American. In this respect the library has been a great educator.

From that time the library grew apace. Judge Hoadly and the treasurer were appointed by the trustees a purchasing committee, and they have practically, if not always by regular appointment, been continued as such committee ever since. Buying was active—whether there was money or not; *first* to keep up the current series of reports, so far as we had them, and *then* of digests and other reports not yet procured, English and American. Other books, statutes perhaps excepted, were bought grudgingly.

The American reprints, known as the English Common Law, the English Chancery, the Exchequer, and the English Law and Equity Reports, so far as they had appeared, were already in the library. The remainder were got, and the series kept up so long as they were published. They were poor, but cheap, ranging from \$1.80 to \$2.70 per volume. Any American reports not in the library, and English reports antedating those in the reprints, were always bought as good opportunity offered—many at second-hand, either at public or private sale, both here and at the East, sometimes at very low rates. Instances of such purchases were those made at

the sale of the library of the late Judge Purviance, of Baltimore, in 1855, and of the library of Judge Cranch, in this city, in 1863.

Our lawyers who had good private libraries, soon found this library to be better than their own, and, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, stopped, for the most part, buying reports, and began to sell to this library if they had such as were wanted. Very considerable purchases were made in this way, especially from Judge Gholson, at prices favorable to the library.

In 1854 about one hundred and fifty volumes were wanting of the American reports. Most of these were long out of print, and not to be had without difficulty. Judge Hoadly was authorized by the trustees, at a meeting in June of that year, to procure them wherever he could, and upon the best terms possible.

At the same meeting, the trustees resolved to get and keep up complete sets of the statutes of the several States. Special efforts were made by them personally to carry out this resolution. A good deal was accomplished, but it was up-hill work. Its difficulty will be appreciated, to some extent, by any one who has attempted to get a complete set for his own library of the Ohio statutes alone, or who comes to know that there are but two complete sets in the State.

With the exception of the Congressional Library, ours, I think, is as full in statute law as any one in the country. But the trustees desire to perfect it in this particular, and earnestly solicit the co-operation of members.

In 1856, the library made its first importation of books. It was through Little, Brown & Co., and consisted of thirty-eight volumes of the House of Lords and Privy Council reports, and forty volumes of Irish reports.

In 1857, the Canada reports were bought through the same house.

In 1859-60, the publication of the American reprint of the "English Chancery Reports" having been suspended, the trustees, through the same house, made another large importation, consisting mainly of English chancery reports. In 1862, they imported the Jurist, and over one hundred volumes of the Common Pleas and King's and Queen's Bench reports, found with more or less of mutilation, condensation, and inaccuracy in the Johnson series of the "English Common Law Reports." At this time, all the more important reports for court practice having been procured, they were buying all new treatises of any value, and new editions of old treatises as they appeared. In the year 1864-65 there was the large addition of four hundred and thirty-nine volumes, of which but fifty-five were of reports. Of the purchases, were the Law Magazine of thirty-four volumes; the Legal Observer of sixty-two volumes; the Law Reporter of twenty-three volumes; American State Papers, twenty-one volumes; and, with something of a departure from the ordinary habit of buying, Annals of Congress, forty-two volumes; Congressional Debates, twenty-nine volumes; and the Congressional Globe, sixty-two volumes.

In 1865-66, the purchases were also large, the number of volumes being three hundred and ninety-five, of which two hundred and upward were text-books.

On the 2d of June, 1866, the close of the period we are considering, the library contained about five thousand, three hundred volumes; the average annual increase during the fourteen years having been nearly three hundred volumes, and the average annual expenditure for books, \$921. About one hundred and fifty volumes were donated.

Since then, and during the last nine years, the average annual expenditure for books has largely increased, being, for the eight years ending with June 5, 1874, \$1,333. During the year just closed the amount paid for books was \$1,696.45. The average annual number of volumes added to the library has increased, however, by no means so rapidly. The value or extent of an addition to our library can not be measured by volumes any more than by weight; and it is as true in law literature—in fact, in all literature—as it is in finance, “that much paper and poverty may co-exist.” During the last few years one half or more of our purchases has been of imported books. Some of them have been rare; all of them at a cost much above the average paid per volume by the library fifteen years ago. Besides, the library, some time since, had upon its shelves nearly all the desirable law-books that can be bought at low and bargaining rates, and nearly all that, in this country at least, can be picked up at auction and private sales. The duty of buying for the library is very different now from what it was fifteen or twenty years ago. The

selection is becoming all the while more and more difficult, but purchases of foreign books can be profitably made but in one mode—by the employment of a reputable and honest house for the purpose.

I avail myself of this opportunity to say that American law-books for some years past have been advancing more rapidly in price than in the value of their contents. This, with few exceptions, has been specially true of the American reports, their price having quite generally advanced thirty-three to fifty per cent., and in some instances much more. There is nothing whatever to justify this. While the composition and press-work, the paper and binding, may possibly be a little improved, the cost is no more, and the sales are, or ought to have been, largely increased. The price of the reports of the Eastern and Middle States varies from \$2.50 to \$10 per volume. While the Ohio State Reports and the New York (Court of Appeals) Reports are sold at \$2.50 per volume, the Massachusetts Reports and Pennsylvania State Reports, with equally as large sales, and the Indiana Reports, sell at \$4.50; the United States Supreme Court Reports, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Maine Reports, at \$5.50, and the Maryland and Kentucky Reports at \$6. What makes this difference is obviously a question in which this association, indeed the whole American bar, is much interested. It is one, however, that can very readily be answered.

In Ohio, the reporter is a salaried officer, and hence the reports are the property of the State, and are copyrighted, though in the name of the reporter, in favor

of the State. The same is true of the reporter and reports of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Those reports are in terms, entered for copyright "in trust for the benefit of the people of the State." In the highest courts of the other States, and in the Supreme Court of the United States, the reporter has either no salary or one admitted to be insufficient, and, under whatever limitations the legislature may choose to subject him, he gets his pay—the most he can by fair means, possibly by foul—out of the reports. In all cases before publication, he obtains a copyright in favor either of himself or his publisher. He never electrotypes or stereotypes, and is favorable to small editions. He knows that a certain—though limited—number of volumes will sell quickly, almost irrespective of price, and he governs himself accordingly. Quite a portion of his edition is taken under some act or joint resolution, possibly of his own devising, at enormous rates for the supply of State and Government officials. Most of the copies so distributed, if not sold directly or indirectly to the profession by the distributees, are sure to be wasted and speedily to disappear; and in a few years the reports are out of print, and the reporter is at length induced, with apparent reluctance, and upon the payment to him of a considerable bonus, to get out another edition.

Every government should not only make and administer its laws, but should own the copyright in them, if any, and take care that no monopoly exists in their publication. Its manifest duty is to furnish the people

with the decisions of its highest tribunals at reasonable rates, and, until stereotyping becomes one of the lost arts, not to allow them to be out of print. The conduct of our own State in this respect has been every way creditable, and the good effects are manifold. I desire to refer but to one, and perhaps the least important of them all. The sale of the Ohio Reports, in consequence of constant supply and cheapness of price, is rapidly increasing, and hence are becoming more widely and favorably known and generally cited. This is especially true in the Southwestern and Western States, as their reports abundantly verify.

The trustees, in the summer of 1865, under instructions given at the June meeting of that year, had a manuscript catalogue prepared, and with the expectation of having it printed. This, however, upon getting estimates of the cost, and finding that it would consume a large share of the means for buying books for the year, was abandoned. Additional books were more in demand than a catalogue.

Undoubtedly, a printed catalogue of some sort is necessary to the highest usefulness of the library. It is wanted in part as a record of the books, but mainly as a help to the members. It is to be hoped, however, that too much in the direction of *a full descriptive catalogue* may not be attempted. It might prove a gulf into which more money would be poured than the association can well afford to spare.

Since 1866 to the present time, all our serials, and the current reports have been provided as promptly as pos-

sible, and in many cases by use of the mails. We have also bought every valuable American treatise as it has appeared. In 1869, an importation was made through Robert Clarke & Co., amounting to \$1,188.50, completing our sets of the English Chancery and House of Lords Reports, and Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Reports, and containing also twenty-one volumes of Bankruptcy Reports, and twenty-six volumes of the Weekly Reporter. In 1870 and 1871, we imported through the same house largely of Irish reports, the Scotch Appeals, the Crown Cases, with the exception of Cox, and some Nisi Prius Reports we were lacking. In the same year we made a grand accession to our statutes of two hundred and forty-four volumes, gathered by Mr. Jennings, with Banks & Bros., a most indefatigable and intelligent canvasser and law-book monger. In the two following years no special additions, excepting of Cox's Crown Cases and seventy-eight volumes of the Law Journal, were made. During the last year our set of the Law Journal has been completed, and a large addition made of English treatises and works on general jurisprudence, and the Scotch and civil law.

Such have been some of the methods or steps in the growth of this library. We have made a beginning that I know we need not be ashamed of. But far more remains to be done than has been done.

Our wants are manifold, and it has seemed at times as if they increase with accessions intended to supply them. In the statute law of several of the States, we are still very deficient. We have none of the Canadian

statutes, neither have we the Canada reports since 1869. We want, including the Scottish Jurist and the Reporter, now nearly two hundred and fifty volumes of Scotch reports, and also the Scotch statutes entire. In the law literature of the Continent, all the books we have could be placed upon a shelf or two. While we want the jurisprudence and legislation of all countries, we only have them, and not quite perfectly, of our own country and of England and Ireland. We want also the history of that legislation, but as yet we have not got it even of Ohio. So, too, we have very few books of reference that do not appertain strictly to the law. We certainly ought to have them, so that any question in art or science arising in the preparation and trial of causes might be looked up without going elsewhere.

To supply these wants requires that there should be a constant growth beyond and outside of the keeping up of our journals and current series of reports, and the buying of new treatises as they shall appear. It also requires, as I think, the work and services of some one or more who will spare no pains and turn aside from no self-denials—whose attention shall be directed rather to the deficiencies of the library than to particulars, however many and gratifying, in which it may be equal or superior to other like institutions. But with all our wants we have abundant cause for gratulation and encouragement. There has been acceleration in the growth of the library hitherto. There is reason to believe, and I do believe, that this acceleration will be continued—indeed, that it will be hastened—here-

after, and I bespeak for the library, with unfaltering confidence, a great future, and believe that it is sure to contain, at no distant day, whatever any American scholar in the law may desire to examine.

The library now contains of—

	VOLUMES.
Elementary and other Treatises.....	1,055
Digests.....	260
Criminal Law.....	125
State Reports.....	2,426
United States Reports.....	199
Canada Reports.....	106
English Law Reports.....	500
Bankruptcy, Probate and Divorce, Eccles. and Admiralty Reports.....	76
English Chancery Reports.....	274
English, Irish, and Scotch Appeals.....	104
Irish Reports.....	175
Statutes.....	1,565
Journals, monthlies, weeklies, etc.....	476
Folios (mainly Reports).....	166
Miscellaneous.....	1,644
Total in library.....	9,151

Doubtless mistakes have been made in the selection and purchase of books, yet I know of no library that is so absolutely free from lumber and rubbish as this. Our elementary works, owing to the early policy of confining the purchases mainly to reports and statutes, are mostly of recent editions.

The association from first to last has been handsomely treated by the county officials. They did the best they could for us at the Wilson pork-house. So they did afterward, when, notwithstanding the war of the Roses, the ins and outs by turns of Isaiah Rogers and Jesse Timmanus, with a temporary roof put over the second

story of the court-house, the rooms of the first and second floor were fitted up temporarily for occupancy, and the library in the spring of 1854 was assigned the room (or an adjoining one to that) which the coroner has more recently occupied. Upon the completion of the third floor, they assigned us the best room in the building probably for our purpose,—the central and largest room now occupied by the association. The library was moved into it in the summer of 1857. A few years later, an additional room being much needed, they cheerfully allotted us the one next adjoining to the north, though with the stipulation that it should at all times be open for the use of lady clients and witnesses. This was not found, by any means, either a lasting or heavy incumbrance. Since then, as we well know, we have been allowed additional room as rapidly as we have needed it, and now have all we shall want for many years to come. We have also received valuable assistance in procuring fixed and other proper furniture. There has ever been the most friendly feeling between the county officials and the association, and at present there is a written agreement between them satisfactory to both parties, and in no way likely to be disturbed; it is one of mutual obligation and special benefit.

Although the county has never contributed a book, nor a dollar to the purchase of a book, yet its assistance has been invaluable. Without it, the growth of the library would have been comparatively slow.

On the other hand, has not the library greatly facilitated and hastened the business of our courts? In-

deed, there is no way, economical to the public, in which the courts could have got along without it, excepting by having its place supplied by one belonging to the county.

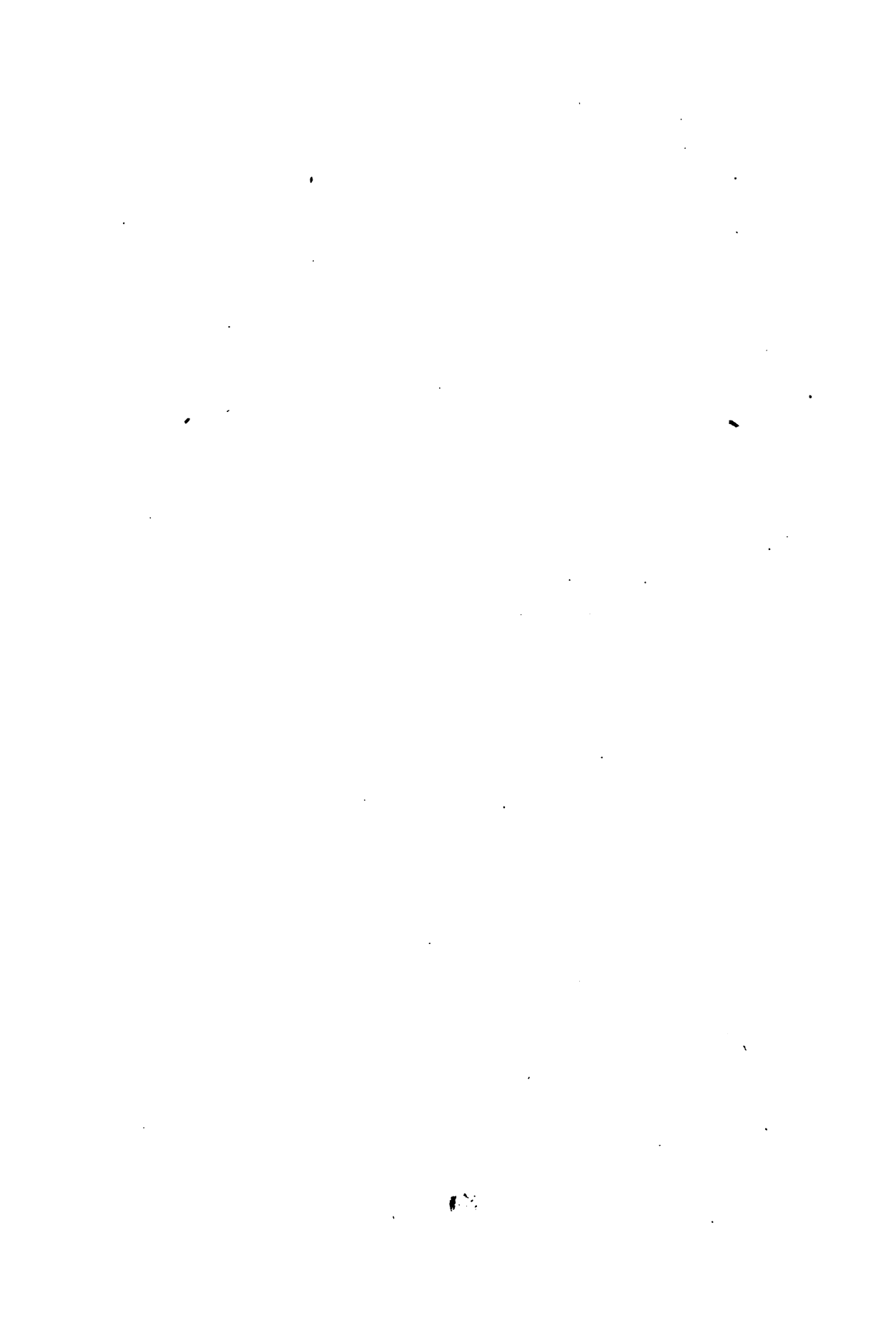
In view, however, of what has been done by the county, it is the obvious and urgent duty of the association to keep up the library and increase it as rapidly as possible. Our assessments are now *no* larger than they were twenty years ago, and they are *much* smaller than in other institutions of like character. The library, instead of being a burden to its members, is the cause of immediate and large pecuniary savings. The use of its rooms and stationery alone, exclusive of the use of the library, is well worth the ten dollar annual assessment to its members.

We talk about our stock in this association. Though I have used the term for convenience, it is yet a misnomer. The association has no capital stock, and is not, in any proper sense, a joint stock company. True, our shares are assignable. Personally, I wish they were not so, and were I to counsel any change in our law, it would be that *no more* such shares be issued. The original shareholders whose dues are paid up, life members excepted, have paid \$220, but their shares are now worth certainly no more than \$50, and, I hope, for the purpose of a sale, are practically worth little or nothing.

It is very desirable that this association, while retaining the control of its affairs strictly within its membership, should become more and more popular in its character.

The use of the library has for many years, for a reasonable consideration, been extended to the students of the Cincinnati law school, to our advantage I am sure,—I trust to theirs also. Why should it not be open to other law students,—indeed to all students and scholars who are willing to pay for its use? Why should it not be open, without charge, to all ex-members who, whether resident or non-resident, have, for any cause, quit the practice of the profession in this county? Why should it not become in this community a center—one at least among others, acknowledged and prominent—of royal learning and commanding influence? It is to be hoped that there will be at no distant day in this city, so rapidly improving, not merely in its physical aspects and possessions, but also in its substantial culture, numerous scholars who will desire, with other learning, thorough acquaintance with jurisprudence and general law. We trust that this library will not merely be open to all such, but that it will help to beget and inspire them—that by its healthful atmosphere they may be impelled not merely to study the law as a science, but to contribute something that shall enrich and adorn its literature, and that younger students, by the true ozone that shall pervade and fill the place, may be prepared to secure not merely whatever pecuniary advantage eminence in our profession affords, but, in the gorgeous language of Milton, be here “inflamed with the study of learning and the admiration of virtue . . . stirred with the hope of living to be brave men and worthy patriots—dear to God and famous to

all ages." Let us hope that at no distant day every law student and every newly admitted member of our bar, indeed every member of the bar, will be invigorated by this atmosphere, as we, in our mid-summer eastern trips, are refreshed as we go out upon some promontory reaching beyond the ordinary headlands.



MEMBERS

AT ANY TIME FROM THE ORGANIZATION TO THE PRESENT.

I.—*LIFE MEMBERS.*

Anderson, Charles, original subscriber, life member in 1852.
Ball, Flamen, original subscriber, life member in 1852.
Caldwell, Samuel, subscriber in 1863, life member in 1863.
Curwen, M. E., assignee of W. R. Morris, 1854, life member in 1855; deceased.
Gholson, W. Y., original subscriber, life member in 1852; deceased.
Hilton, Geo. H., subscriber in 1855, life member in 1858; transferred as ordinary stock to W. P. Biddle, November 1, 1873.
Hollister, G. B., subscriber in 1852, life member in 1853.
Jackson, J. P., assignee of A. E. Gwynne, life member in 1860. [Resides in California.]
Lincoln, T. D., original subscriber, life member in 1852.
Pendleton, G. H., original subscriber, life member in 1852.
Perry, A. F., subscriber in 1856, life member in 1857.
Shonter, A., subscriber in 1863, life member in 1863.
Strait, T. J., original subscriber, life member in 1853; deceased.
Strait, E. F., subscriber in 1856, life member in 1856; deceased.
Taft, A., original subscriber, life member in 1852.
Tilden, M. H., subscriber in 1850, life member in 1852.
Walker, T., original subscriber, life member in 1852; deceased; share transferred to J. B. Walker, as ordinary stock, June, 1873.
Wolf, J., subscriber in 1861, life member in 1863.
Worthington, J. T., subscriber in 1852, life member in 1852. [Resides in New York city.]

II.—*CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS.*

Allen, G. W., original subscriber, assigned to W. H. Hopkins in 1851; assignment not recorded.
Anderson, Larz, original subscriber; forfeited in 1869.
Applegate, J. W., original subscriber; deceased.
Abraham, Jos., subscriber in 1855; May, 1873, assigned to V. Abraham.

- Abraham, V., assignee of J. Abraham in 1873.
Allen, I. J., subscriber in 1873.
Ampt, W. M., subscriber in 1873.
Andrews, A. L., assignee of J. B. Leake in 1857; deceased.
Avery, W. L., subscriber in 1861.
Bassford, T., original subscriber; forfeited in 1857.
Bates, J. H., original subscriber; March 29, 1850, assigned to W. S. Scarborough.
Birney, W., original subscriber; October 21, 1847, assigned to J. R. Gitchell.
Bryant, C. S., original subscriber; forfeited in 1859.
Bradbury, W. E., original subscriber; no payment ever made on this subscription.
Brown, Oliver, original subscriber; forfeited in 1857.
Brough, John, original subscriber; June 11, 1850, assigned to M. T. Williamson.
Burnct, Jacob, original subscriber.
Bateman, W. M., assignee of M. T. Williamson in 1852.
Bates, J. H., subscriber in 1853.
Birney, Jas., subscriber in 1852; August 20, 1857, assigned to C. Kirby.
Brower, A., subscriber in 1855.
Baker, Jno. S., subscriber in 1858; forfeited in 1866.
Broadwell, S. J., subscriber in 1855.
Burrows, W. S., subscriber in 1859; forfeited in 1865.
Brown, E. T., subscriber in 1863; forfeited in 1870.
Bartley, T. W., subscriber in 1864; forfeited May 10, 1873.
Baldwin, J. F., assignee of W. B. Probasco in 1864.
Banning, H. B., subscriber in 1872.
Bates, Clement, subscriber in 1873.
Biddle, W. P., assignee of G. H. Hilton in 1873.
Blackburn, C. H., subscriber in 1872.
Blinn, T. A., assignee of J. B. Walker's estate in 1875.
Boyd, W. F., subscriber in 1874.
Bradstreet, E. P., subscriber in 1872.
Brashear, H. F., subscriber in 1874.
Brown, S. W., subscriber in 1871.
Buchwalter, M. L., subscriber in 1874.
Burnet, H. L., subscriber in 1870; assigned to J. D. Cox in 1872.
Butterworth, B., subscriber in 1871.
Caldwell, W. B., original subscriber; September, 1847, assigned to Alex. Paddack.
Carter, A. G. W., original subscriber; forfeited in 1856.
Chase, S. P., original subscriber; forfeited in 1864.
Clemmer, J. H., original subscriber.
Collins, Jno. A., original subscriber; December 19, 1848, assigned to P. . Mallon.

- Comstock, M., original subscriber; died in 1849.
- Corry, Wm. M., original subscriber; lapsed in 1854. [Soon after the association was organized, Mr. C. quit the profession, and left for Europe; upon his return, he did not resume practice.]
- Corwine, R. M., original subscriber.
- Cranch, E. P., original subscriber; February 6, 1851, assigned to J. B. Eaton.
- Crapsey, J. T., original subscriber; forfeited in 1855.
- Caldwell, J. W., subscriber in 1853; lapsed.
- Caldwell, W. B., subscriber in 1854; forfeited in 1863.
- Carroll, R. W., subscriber in 1854; forfeited in 1865.
- Colton, F., assignee of H. H. Goodman in 1850.
- Coffin, C. D., subscriber in 1852; forfeited in 1869.
- Collins, I. C., assignee of S. Matthews in 1852.
- Corwin, Jno. A., subscriber in 1856; forfeited in 1859.
- Crawford, S. T., assignee of E. Pendleton in 1859.
- Clark, Stephen, subscriber in 1857.
- Collier, C. B., subscriber in 1859; forfeited in 1873.
- Champlin, L. D., subscriber in 1864; deceased.
- Caldwell, W. B., subscriber in 1864.
- Coppock, W. J., subscriber in 1864.
- Challen, J. R., subscriber in 1864.
- Cunningham, A. J., subscriber in 1864.
- Cowen, A. T., subscriber in 1865; transferred to W. C. Mellen.
- Crapsey, J. T., subscriber in 1867; lapsed 1875.
- Campbell, T. C., subscriber in 1873.
- Cist, H. M., subscriber in 1873.
- Carpenter, S. S., subscriber in 1873.
- Clemmer, J. A., assignee of share of A. N. Riddle, deceased, in 1874.
- Cochran, W. C., assignee of J. D. Cox in 1874.
- Champion, A. B., assignee of W. Van Hamm in 1873.
- Coffey, John, subscriber in 1871.
- Cole, C. W., subscriber in 1874.
- Coles, S., subscriber in 1867.
- Coffin, C. D., subscriber in 1873.
- Colston, Edward, subscriber in 1873.
- Conner, J. S., assignee of W. H. Standish.
- Corwine, Q., assignee of L. Walker in 1868.
- Cox, J. D., assignee of H. L. Burnet; transferred to W. C. Cochran.
- Craig, I. E., subscriber in 1873.
- Callahan, C. E., subscriber in 1874.
- Dempsey, C. F., original subscriber; no payment ever made on this subscription.
- Douglass, J. G., original subscriber.
- Drake, C. D., original subscriber; April 25, 1850, assigned to T. B. Holcombe.

- Dutton, A. R., original subscriber; July 2, 1852, assigned to association.
Dennis, J. J., subscriber in 1853; forfeited in 1856.
Dodd, E. D., subscriber in 1855; deceased; share assigned, in 1864, to C. Von Seggern, by administrators.
Dickson, W. M., subscriber in 1855; June 16, 1869, assigned to J. R. Murdoch.
De Camp, E. L., assignee of J. E. Egley's administrator, 1874.
Dexter, J., subscriber in 1868.
Diehl, J., Jr., subscriber in 1871.
Dodds, O. J., subscriber in 1874.
Dolle, P., subscriber in 1872.
Douglass, H., subscriber in 1869.
Donham, P. J., subscriber in 1875.
Dustin, E. P., subscriber in 1875.
Eaton, J. B., assignee of E. P. Cranch in 1851; forfeited in 1864.
Emmerson, D., subscriber in 1853; forfeited in 1856.
Egley, Jos. E., subscriber in 1858; forfeited in 1863.
Egley, Jos. E., subscriber in 1864; deceased; assigned by administrator to E. L. De Camp.
Earnest, C. W., subscriber in 1874.
Elstun, I., subscriber in 1868.
Fales, Stephen, original subscriber; deceased; March 5, 1855, assigned by administrator to W. H. Pugh.
Fessenden, B. B., original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
Fenton, J. B., original subscriber; assigned by administrator to Wm. McCormick in 1849.
Flynn, Jacob, original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
Forrest, W. T., original subscriber; nothing paid on this subscription.
Fox, Charles, original subscriber.
Frazer, John, original subscriber; February 12, 1850, assigned to T. Henderson.
Ferguson, E. A., assignee of A. Hodge's administrator in 1851.
Force, M. F., subscriber in 1853.
French, I. D., subscriber in 1849; deceased.
Forrest, W. T., subscriber in 1857.
French, Lewis, assignee of W. A. Glancy (the J. A. Pugh share).
Fisher, S. S., subscriber in 1862; deceased.
Fisher, W. H., subscriber in 1874.
Fitzgerald, J. W., subscriber in 1872.
Follett, J. F., subscriber in 1873.
Foraker, J. B., subscriber in 1874.
Francis, P. W., subscriber in 1872.
Gaines, H. P., original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
Gallagher, T. J., original subscriber; assigned to Geo. E. Stearns.
Greene, Wm., original subscriber; April 2, 1851, assigned to John A. Matson.

- Goodman, H. H., original subscriber; April 13, 1850, assigned to F. Colton.
- Grames, C. W., original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
- Groesbeck, W. S., original subscriber; forfeited in 1865.
- Gwynne, A. E., original subscriber; deceased; April 7, 1855, assigned by executor to Jno. P. Jackson.
- Gwynne, L. M., original subscriber; forfeited in 1858.
- Gaines, Henry, assignee of W. A. Glancy's administrator in 1853; assigned to Lewis French in 1857.
- Gitchell, J. R., assignee of W. Birney in 1847; forfeited in 1853.
- Gibbons, J. G., assignee of J. P. Holcombe in 1850.
- Glancy, W. A., assignee of James McDougall in 1851; February 17, 1853, assigned by administrator to Henry Gaines.
- Grant, Charles, subscriber in 1854; forfeited in 1857.
- Gitchell, J. M., subscriber in 1859; forfeited in 1863.
- Getzendanner, J. G., subscriber in 1863; deceased; transferred by administrator to S. N. Maxwell in 1873.
- Goshorn, A. T., subscriber in 1861.
- Gazlay, C., subscriber in 1868.
- Gazlay, T., subscriber in 1870.
- Goodman, W. A., subscriber in 1872.
- Goss, L. W., subscriber in 1872.
- Gray, W. F., subscriber in 1870.
- Groesbeck, W. S., subscriber in 1875.
- Gaffey, Geo. H., subscriber in 1867; forfeited in 1873.
- Haines, E. S., original subscriber; April 10, 1850, assigned to W. H. Lytle.
- Hodge, Adam, original subscriber; June 14, 1851, assigned by administrator to E. A. Ferguson.
- Hart, S. M., original subscriber; June 12, 1852, assigned to association.
- Harrington, E., original subscriber; June 3, 1852, assigned to Job Pugh.
- Henry, E. J., original subscriber. [Left the city in 1858, and surrendered share to association.]
- Hilton, G. H., original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
- Holcombe, J. P., original subscriber; October 28, 1850, assigned to J. G. Gibbons.
- Handy, J. H., subscriber in 1856; forfeited in 1859.
- Handy, R. D., assignee of D. Parkhurst in 1850; forfeited in 1859.
- Hayes, R. B., subscriber in 1852. [Paid in full to his going into U. S. service; share since surrendered to association.]
- Headington, N., subscriber in 1853; forfeited in 1865.
- Henderson, T. J., assignee of J. Frazer in 1850; deceased; assigned to C. B. Wilby.
- Hagans, M. B., subscriber in 1855.
- Hoadly, Geo., subscriber in 1851.

- Herron, J. W., subscriber in 1852.
Holcombe, T. B., assignee of C. D. Drake in 1850; assigned to Alex. McGuffey in 1852.
Hopkins, W. H., assignee of G. W. Allen in 1851; assigned to W. H. Lathrop in 1857.
Holt, R. S., subscriber in 1851; January 14, 1854, assigned to W. K. Rogers.
Horton, B., subscriber in 1858; forfeited in 1862.
Huston, A. B., subscriber in 1861.
Headington, N., subscriber in 1866; transferred to J. Wm. Johnson.
Haacke, Henry, subscriber in 1865.
Hanover, M. D., subscriber in 1868.
Harmon, J., subscriber in 1872.
Harrop, H. J., subscriber in 1868.
Healy, J. C., subscriber in 1867.
Heath, T. T., subscriber in 1867.
Heinsheimer, J. D., subscriber in 1868.
Hinkle, T. M., subscriber in 1868.
Hoeffler, G. F., subscriber in 1867.
Hosea, L. M., subscriber in 1875.
Horton, S. D., subscriber in 1874.
Hunt, S. F., subscriber in 1872.
Hunter, J. R., subscriber in 1867.
Hyman, D. M., subscriber in 1874.
Hirshberg, M. J., subscriber in 1873; deceased; transferred to W. F. Straub.
James C. P., original subscriber; forfeited in 1866. [Removed to Washington.]
Jones, Jeremiah H., original subscriber; June 3, 1856, assigned to association.
Johnston, Wm., original subscriber; no payment on this subscription.
Jolliffe, Jno., original subscriber; December 5, 1860, assigned to association. [Removed to Washington.]
Jones, Talbot, original subscriber; February 7, 1851, assigned to T. C. Ware.
Justice, E. P., original subscriber; forfeited in 1855; deceased.
Johnston, W., subscriber in 1852; forfeited in 1858.
Johnston, R. A., assignee of W. C. McDowell in 1859.
Johnson, E. M., subscriber in 1862.
Jordan, I. M., subscriber in 1863.
Johnston, Jno., subscriber in 1866.
Jones, W. E., subscriber in 1864.
Johnston, Wm., subscriber 1865; forfeited in 1871.
Jenney, H., subscriber in 1868.
Johnson, J. W., assignee of N. Headington.
Jordan, N. E., subscriber in 1868.

- Kenna, E., original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
Kebler, Jno., original subscriber.
Key, T. M., original subscriber; deceased.
King, R., original subscriber.
Ketchum, G. H., subscriber in 1853; deceased in 1857.
Kirby, C., assignee of J. Birney in 1857.
Kittredge, E. W., subscriber in 1860.
Kerr, W. H., subscriber in 1864; deceased.
Kleinschmidt, E. H., assignee of W. Tilden in 1873.
Kramer, A. A., subscriber in 1871.
Kramer, L., subscriber in 1873.
Leavitt, J. M., original subscriber; nothing ever paid on this subscription.
Lathrop, W. H., assignee of W. H. Hopkins in 1857; forfeited in 1866 (G. W. Allen share).
Lytle, W. H., assignee of E. S. Haines in 1850; deceased; share surrendered.
Leake, J. P., subscriber in 1854; April 14, 1857, assigned to A. L. Andrews.
Long, Alex., subscriber in 1854.
Lord, H. C., subscriber in 1855; surrendered in 1873.
Loomis, Charles, assignee of A. S. Sullivan in 1857; forfeited in 1859 (the J. L. Scott share).
Logan, T. A., subscriber in 1862.
Lee, George M., subscriber in 1865; deceased; transferred in 1872 to H. E. Randell.
Lane, T. A., subscriber in 1871.
Lindeman, George, subscriber in 1870.
Lloyd, H. P., subscriber in 1871.
Longworth, N., subscriber in 1873.
Ludlow, A. S., subscriber in 1869.
Matthews, S., original subscriber; assigned to I. C. Collins in 1852.
Mellen, W. P., original subscriber; forfeited in 1854.
Melline, J. F., original subscriber; forfeited in 1856.
McMicken, A., original subscriber; forfeited in 1854.
McGroarty, P., original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
McLean, M. N., original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
Mitchell, T. G., original subscriber; forfeited in 1873.
Miner, J. L., original subscriber; forfeited.
Moorman, J. B., original subscriber; assigned by administrator to R. McCook, in 1851.
Morris, W. R., original subscriber; June 23, 1854, assigned to M. E. Curwen.
Matson, Jno. A., assignee of W. Greene in 1851; June 29, 1852, assigned to Alex. Todd.

Matthews, Stanley, subscriber in 1852.

McGuffey, A. H., assignee of T. B. Holcombe in 1852; June 12, 1852, assigned to association.

McCormick, W. M., assignee of J. B. Fenton in 1848; October 12, 1848, assigned to J. B. Eaton.

McDougall, Jos., assignee of J. A. Pugh in 1850; May 31, 1851, assigned to W. A. Glancy.

Mallon, P., assignee of J. A. Collins in 1848.

Mills, Edward, subscriber in 1850; deceased; assigned by administrator to D. Wulsin.

Murdock, C. C., subscriber in 1854.

McDowell, W. C., subscriber in 1857; October 25, 1859, assigned to R. A. Johnston.

McCook, Robert, assignee of J. B. Moorman's administrator in 1858; deceased.

Mills, Lewis E., subscriber in 1861.

Matthews, Samuel R., subscriber in 1864; forfeited in 1874.

Moulton, C. W., subscriber in 1865.

McDougall, T., subscriber in 1874.

McDougall, Jos., subscriber in 1875.

McNiell, A., subscriber in 1874.

Mackoy, W. H., subscriber in 1868.

Mannix, J. B., subscriber in 1873.

Matthews, C. B., subscriber in 1871.

Maxwell, S. N., assignee of J. Getzendanner in 1873.

Mellen, W. C., assignee of A. T. Cowen.

Miller, I. J., subscriber in 1868.

Miller, S. A., subscriber in 1868.

Moore, F. W., subscriber in 1873.

Moos, H. M., subscriber in 1872.

Morrill, H. A., subscriber in 1867.

Murdoch, J. R., assignee of W. M. Dickson.

Moore, James, assignee of M. W. Oliver.

Norton, E. P., original subscriber. [Removed to New York in 1854; share forfeited in 1858.]

Newton, E., subscriber in 1853. [Removed; share but in part paid for; forfeited in 1858.]

Nesmith, T. A., subscriber in 1859.

Noyes, E. F., subscriber in 1865.

Oliver, M. W., subscriber in 1852; transferred to Jas. Moore.

O'Connor, T. A., subscriber in 1863.

Okey, J. W., subscriber in 1865.

Parkhurst, D., original subscriber; November 5, 1850, assigned to R. D. Handy.

Pendleton, N. G., original subscriber; April 10, 1851, assigned to Noah H. Schenck.

- Pendleton, E., original subscriber; July 13, 1859, assigned to S. T. Crawford.
- Piatt, J. W., original subscriber; deceased; assigned to Don Piatt in 1857.
- Pugh, J. A., original subscriber; deceased; November 11, 1850, assigned by administrator to Jos. McDougall.
- Pugh, Geo. E., original subscriber.
- Pugh, Job, assignee of E. Harrington in 1852; forfeited in 1859.
- Pugh, Wm., assignee of S. Fales' administrator in 1855.
- Parkhurst, Daniel, subscriber in 1852. [Removed to New Jersey in 1854; forfeited in 1857.]
- Paddack, Alex., assignee of W. B. Caldwell in 1847; forfeited in 1862.
- Probasco, W. B., subscriber in 1854; deceased; November 14, 1864, assigned by administrator to J. F. Baldwin.
- Paddack, Alex., subscriber in 1853; forfeited in 1862.
- Parker, Jas., subscriber in 1856; but in part paid for; forfeited in 1859.
- Piatt, Don, assignee of J. W. Piatt in 1857; forfeited in 1864.
- Powell, Thos., subscriber in 1859; forfeited in 1865.
- Pruden, A. J., subscriber in 1861.
- Potter, Daniel, subscriber in 1862; but in part paid for; forfeited in 1865.
- Paxton, T. B., subscriber in 1864.
- Porter, E., subscriber in 1865; deceased; June 5, 1868, assigned by administrator to E. C. Williams.
- Paul, H. D., subscriber in 1866.
- Perkins, Jas. H., subscriber in 1875.
- Powell, Thomas, subscriber in 1873.
- Quinn, D., original subscriber; forfeited in 1855.
- Rairden, N. B., original subscriber; deceased.
- Rankin, Wm., original subscriber; forfeited in 1853.
- Reeder, E. B., original subscriber.
- Rice, E. L., original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
- Riddle, A. N., original subscriber; deceased; transferred by administrator to J. A. Clemmer.
- Riley, Jas., original subscriber; forfeited in 1853.
- Roedter, Henry, original subscriber; October 12, 1848, assigned to J. B. Stallo.
- Roll, E. C., original subscriber; forfeited in 1858.
- Russell, R. W., original subscriber; forfeited in 1851.
- Rogers, W. K., assignee of R. S. Holt in 1854; forfeited in 1863.
- Ramsey, W. M., subscriber in 1862.
- Randell, H. E., assignee of G. M. Lee in 1872.
- Richards, Channing, assignee of Wm. Stanton.
- Root, O. W., subscriber in 1867; forfeited in 1873.
- Scott, J. L., original subscriber; February 8, 1850, assigned to A. S. Sullivan.
- Smith, T. C. H., original subscriber; forfeited in 1853.
- Spencer, O. M., original subscriber; forfeited in 1852.

- Stone, R. H., original subscriber; June 5, 1856, assigned to association.
Storer, B., original subscriber; transferred to B. Storer, Jr., in 1872.
Scarborough, W. S., assignee of J. H. Bates, March, 1850.
Snow, Henry, subscriber in 1852; forfeited in 1863.
Sullivan, A. S., assignee of J. L. Scott in 1850; March 2, 1857, assigned to C. Loomis.
Stallo, J. B., assignee of Henry Roedter in 1848.
Scott, Jno. L., subscriber in 1852; forfeited in 1857.
Saffin, Jas., subscriber in 1854; forfeited in 1859.
Smith, Fayette, subscriber in 1855.
Smith, C. B., subscriber in 1852; July 15, 1857, assigned to association.
Spoonier, W. L., subscriber in 1855; forfeited in 1867.
Schenck; N. H., assignee of N. G. Pendleton in 1851. [Removed; share forfeited in 1857.]
Sage, Geo. R., subscriber in 1857. [Removed temporarily; share forfeited in 1861.]
Spencer, O. M., subscriber in 1856; share but in part paid for; forfeited in 1860.
Sullivan, P. J., original subscriber in 1859.
Stanton, Wm., subscriber in 1861; transferred to Channing Richards.
Sayler, M., subscriber in 1864.
Snow, Henry, subscriber in 1864.
Stevenson, Job E., subscriber in 1861.
Saffin, James, subscriber in 1865.
Sage, Geo. R., subscriber in 1865.
Sater, M., subscriber in 1874.
Sayler, J. R., subscriber in 1873.
Sayler, N., subscriber in 1870.
Shoemaker, M. C., subscriber in 1873.
Strunk, C. K., subscriber in 1872.
Simon, I., subscriber in 1868.
Simrall, C. B., subscriber in 1874.
Standish, W. H., subscriber in 1871; transferred to J. S. Conner.
Stephens, C. H., assignee of James Warnock.
Storer, B., Jr., assignee of B. Storer, Sen., in 1872.
Straub, W. F., assignee of M. J. Hirshberg in 1874.
Swormstedt, L. H., subscriber in 1871.
Stearns, Geo. E., assignee of T. J. Gallagher; deceased.
Telford, C. L., original subscriber; deceased.
Todd, Alex., assignee of Jno. A. Matson in 1852; deceased (the Wm. Greene share).
Thompson, S. J., subscriber in 1853.
Thompson, A. E., subscriber in 1852; forfeited in 1869.
Tilden, Wm., subscriber in 1864; deceased; transferred to E. H. Kleinschmidt.
Tafel, G., subscriber in 1868.

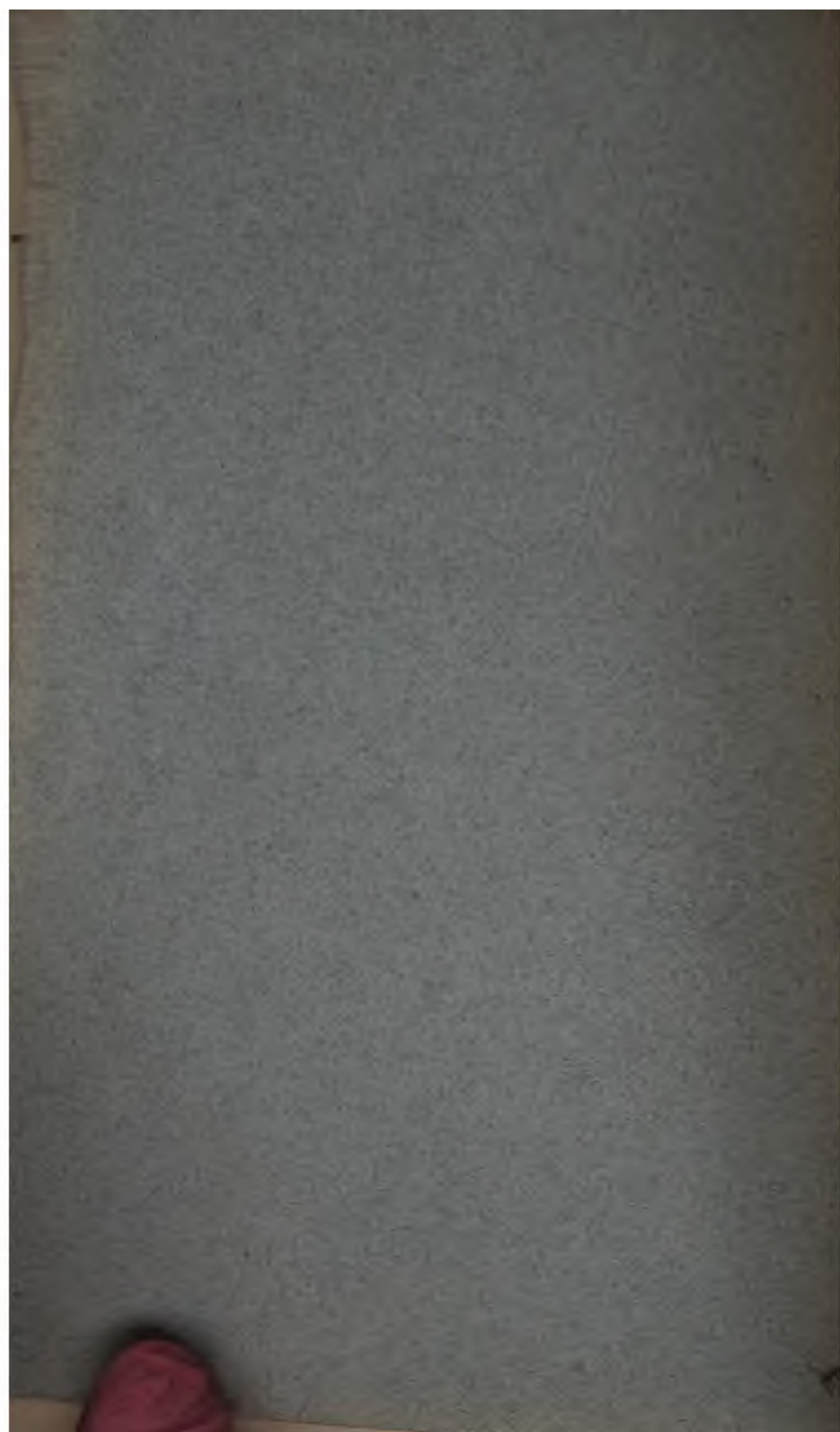
- Taft, C. P., subscriber in 1871.
Taft, P. R., subscriber in 1872.
Taylor, W. S., subscriber in 1873.
Throop, E. S., subscriber in 1868.
Tyler, R., subscriber in 1872.
Van Matre, Daniel, original subscriber; transferred by executor to Henry Van Matre in 1867.
Van Hamm, W., subscriber in 1854; deceased; transferred to A. B. Champion by his administrator 1873.
Van Matre, Henry, assignee of D. Van Matre in 1867.
Von Seggern, C., assignee of E. D. Dodds' administrators in 1865.
Von Seggern, J. R., subscriber in 1873.
Voegler, F., subscriber in 1874.
Woodruff, Edward, original subscriber.
Warden, R. B., original subscriber; forfeited in 1854.
Ware, T. C., assignee of T. Jones in 1851; forfeited in 1870.
Williamson, M. T., assignee of Jno. Brough in 1850; June 11, 1852, assigned to W. M. Bateman.
Wright, D. T., subscriber in 1852.
Warren, J. B., subscriber in 1853; forfeited in 1863.
Warnock, Jas., subscriber in 1855; deceased; transferred to C. H. Stephens by his administrator.
Warden, R. B., subscriber in 1856; forfeited in 1859.
Williams, P. T., subscriber in 1853; forfeited in 1865.
Woolley, C. W., subscriber in 1857.
Ward, Durbin, subscriber in 1858.
Whitman, H. C., subscriber in 1862.
Walker, L., subscriber in 1863; transferred to Q. Corwine in 1868.
Winston, J., subscriber in 1868; forfeited in 1873.
Ward, A. P., subscriber in 1864; forfeited in 1874.
Worthington, V., subscriber in 1866.
Warrington, J. W., subscriber in 1875.
White, J. S., subscriber in 1874.
Walker, J. B., assignee of T. Walker; deceased; transferred to T. A. Blinn in 1875.
Wilby, C. B., assignee of T. J. Henderson (the John Frazer share).
Williams, E. C., assignee of E. Porter's estate in 1868.
Wilson, M. F., subscriber in 1872.
Woodward, J. H., subscriber in 1873.
Worthington, Wm., subscriber in 1872.
Wright, I. B., subscriber in 1874.
Wulsin, D., assignee of E. Mills.
Yaple, A., subscriber in 1868.
Young, T. L., subscriber in 1873.
Zinn, P., original subscriber; forfeited in 1866.
Zinn, P., subscriber in 1873.

The above list was made up to the day of our annual meeting, June 5, 1875. Since then the following individuals have become members by subscription :

I. M. Simon,
W. T. Porter,
D. J. H. Holmes,
Carl Jahn,
F. Lampe,

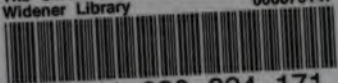
and. A. W. Goldsmith, as assignee of Jno. P. Jackson's share.







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